





## THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1846.

## CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

The annual concert of prayer for colleges was attended at Park street Church on Thursday evening. On this occasion the following statements and reports were made by Rev. Mr. Hilditch, Secretary of the American Education Society. We publish these, as the best report we can make of this interesting meeting.

The object of our coming together is to unite in prayer with the people of God in all parts of the land; and agree to touching this one thing: to ask that the influences of the Holy Spirit may be granted to our colleges and universities, that they may be kept in the path of duty, and that the influences of the Holy Spirit may be granted to our colleges and universities, that they may be kept in the path of duty, and that the influences of the Holy Spirit may be granted to our colleges and universities, that they may be kept in the path of duty.

## COLLEGES.

The whole number of students in the United States, which bear the name, (although some of them are not in full operation and scarcely deserve to be enumerated) is one hundred and fifty. Of the colleges of the West, viz., McKendree College, Illinois, under the direction of the Methodist denomination, has suspended operations during the year. On the other hand, measures have been adopted in Texas for the establishment of a college there. There are thirty Presbyterian ministers in that country. One of their presbyteries, called the Presbytery of Brainerd, is engaged in the undertaking to found a seminary, of learning to be located in the vicinity of San Antonio. Among other objects, it is stated that this seminary is designed to train up a band of faithful preachers, ministers, missionaries, school teachers and colporteurs, with a view to special operations upon Romanism in Mexico. The General Assembly's Board of Missions have resolved to pay the salary of one teacher for the contemplated institution; which is to go into operation early in the ensuing year. It may be further stated, in regard to Texas, that the Methodist denomination, which numbers about forty ministers in that territory, have two literary institutions under their control, both of which are spoken of as being in a flourishing condition. Of what grade these institutions are intended ultimately to be made, I do not know.

The whole number of students in the colleges of this country at the present time, according to the American Almanac, is 10,468. It may be safely stated in round numbers at 10,000. By students here are meant undergraduates.

There are twenty-five colleges within the limits of New England, New York and New Jersey, comprising among them, of course, the oldest and largest institutions in the country. With the condition of these we are more intimately acquainted than with many those of other States. From nearly all, I have received their catalogues for the present year. They contain something over two thousand and nine hundred students. There were graduated at these twenty-five colleges during the year, six hundred and thirty-two young men.

The following table shows the comparative number of graduates for the last two years at twenty-nine of the principal colleges in the United States—embracing all the numbers which we have been able to gather with sufficient certainty from the published accounts received at the Bishops of the American Education Society. In a few instances our information has been obtained from the most authentic private sources.

	1844.	1845.
Bowdoin, Me.	194	185
Waterville, Me.	11	7
Dartmouth, N. H.	99	50
University of Vermont,	24	25
Middlebury, Vt.	54	34
Harvard, Mass.	24	34
Williams, Mass.	20	30
Amherst, Mass.	20	30
Brown University, R. I.	104	71
Yale, Ct.	12	10
Trinity, Ct.	17	10
Wesleyan, Ct.	32	22
Columbia, N. Y.	81	72
Union, N. Y.	10	16
Hamilton, N. Y.	30	21
University of New York, N. Y.	20	21
Buena Vista, N. Y.	24	25
College of New Jersey, N. J.	24	25
Baugh's, N. J.	11	12
Jefferson, Pa.	17	18
Gettysburg, Pa.	35	40
Pennington, Pa.	19	7
Delaware, Del.	9	13
Georgetown, D. C.	5	13
Maryland, Md.	9	13
Grassville, Va.	11	12
Western Reserve, O.	25	29
Nashville, Ky.	—	—
	830	780

Less this year than last, 50.

I have been able to ascertain, with certainty, the number of graduates for this year from only nine colleges besides the above, which are as follows:—

	1844.	1845.
Columbia College, D. C.	27	—
Miami University, O.	27	—
Wabash College, Ind.	27	—
Indiana State University, Ind.	11	—
University of Michigan, Mich.	11	—
Illinois College, Ill.	11	—
Jackson College, Tenn.	4	—
Oakland College, Miss.	4	—
Franklin College, Ga.	16	—
	95	—

An estimate, founded upon the ratio between the number of students in these colleges whose graduates are known and the number of students in all the colleges of the United States, would give for the whole number of graduates during the year, a little short of two thousand.

Of the one hundred and nine colleges in this country, fourteen belong to the Roman Catholics. From eleven only is their number of students reported, and these contain ten hundred and sixty, or an average of nearly one hundred each.

Thus it would seem, that about one tenth part of the young men now under a course of collegiate instruction in our country are under the tuition of the Roman Catholics. It is not probable that the Catholic population furnishes even a moiety of this number.

## ROMAN INSTITUTIONS.

The number of Professional Institutions in the United States is ascertained, with an aggregate of 5,647 students; distributed as follows, viz.:—

New Law Schools, with 411 students. Twenty-two Medical Schools, with 1,800 students. Thirty-five Theological Seminaries, with 1,280 students. The medical and law schools are for the most part, immediately connected with the colleges, and are necessarily subject, in some degree, to the same good or evil influence with them.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The following table statement shows the number who have studied during the year of study and entered the ministry, during the year, from ten theological seminaries, therein named; with which we are most intimately acquainted; also the number who have commenced the course of study in each, and their present number of students.

	1844.	1845.
Princeton, N. J.	27	34
Union Theol. Sem., N. Y.	23	30
Yale, Ct.	16	20
Andover, Mass.	26	30
Lane Theological, O.	16	21
Harvard, Mass.	16	21
Andover, N. Y.	16	19
Newton, Mass.	11	8
East Windsor, Ct.	5	5
Gloucester, N. H.	5	5
	160	185

Last year there was a falling off of nearly one quarter, in the aggregate number who entered the ministry from these institutions, as compared with that of the previous year. The number this year shows a considerable gain from the last, though still not coming up to the year before. The comparative numbers are as follows:—

	1843.	1844.	1845.
Theological graduates in 1843	175	174	185
do. in 1844	134	134	160
do. in 1845	134	134	160

All the theological seminaries above named, except Lane Seminary, are in New England, New York and New Jersey; and all, excepting the Seminary at Newton, belong to the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations. Their aggregate number of students, as given above, comprises nearly one half of the theological students in the United States.

## DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS.

The proportion of students in the colleges of New England, New York and New Jersey, if we might entirely rely upon the numbers reported in the American Almanac, is as follows:—

The Seminary at Newton, Mass., is a Congregational and Presbyterian denomination. Their aggregate number of students, as given above, comprises nearly one half of the theological students in the United States.

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Newton, Mass. 11 8 31  
East Windsor, Ct. 5 5 17  
Gloucester, N. H. 5 5 17

## EDUCATION SOCIETY.

There is an intimate connection between the instrumentality exerted by the Education Society, increasing the number of pious students in the colleges, and the multiplication of revivals and conversions to the love and service of Christ in this land, which must be done before the gospel can exert its full influence here.

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**T**he authors are grateful to the following people for their assistance in the collection of the data: Dr. J. A. B. ...

ERASMUS D. MOORE, & EDITOR  
MARTIN MOORE,  
THE RECORDER  
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON RECORDER.  
Letters from Europe.—No. XIV.  
ON BOARD BRITISH STEAMERS,  
1845.  
*A Danish commander beheaded.—The red-  
discovery and execution of Irish patriots.  
Native places of Moore and Mrs. Hall.—Lan-  
cas named by the Phenicians.—Coast of Na-  
—Offa's Dike.—Mordcautha.—mirra.—Wine  
scented from the Celts.—their language—  
becoming a necessity.—Cremency of re-  
lature.*  
Tradition informs us that the Head, of the  
the disastrous shipwreck mentioned in  
last letter occurred, was once the scene  
an execution. It further relates, that  
subject of such retribution was a Danish  
commander, who, like others of his nation,  
anciently visited the seas of Ireland and  
land, in search of plunder, was captured  
beheaded on the heights of this promontory.  
Continuing our course, we passed the  
Fishes Islands, off Wexford county, where  
a number of nightgall gathered over them.

gent Irish passenger, who pointed out a larger one, as the premises of distress in the land of the stranger. The latter was a gentleman of rank. Their names were Grogan and Harvey. Being partakers in rebellion of 1798, they fled, after its suppression, to the Island, which belonged to the Earl of Tyrone. The latter, in a case, known only to a few of the priest's tenants. There they continued sometime, furnished with sustenance by hands which loved faithfulness more than bribery. A day, however, the latter refused to tell, was discovered by duarchy. By the falling of fresh clay from the mouth of their retreat, down the cliff, suspicion fastened on the place as the abode of the rebels. A party of soldiers was then dispatched to the solitary location. They cured the objects of their search, whose story for liberty terminated in their execution. In numerous other instances, while failure of the country was the result of the war, would have honored them as patriots. Perhaps estimation too often quadrates with perjury more than with real desert.

Within the Saltees, on the main land, there is a place called the Saltee Islands, the place of Thomas Moore, a celebrated poet. Here also, was Mrs. Hall born, who was frequently sketches of Irish character. She often visits her native place. On the other side of the Saltee Islands, the place where she is entertained at Johnston Castle, seat of Grogan Morgan. This person is related to one of the sufferers mentioned in the last paragraph. Genus and merit, like hereditary rank, are not always united.

The next localities which we notice were Tuncar Rock and Carnmore Point. They are objects of more than ordinary attention to those who are interested in the story of the "Temptation of St. Patrick" by some writers. Was the first spot of the country which the Phœnician voyager

car, which signifies the "first turn," and the other, which change the "made" in their course. Having rounded the point, the "first turn" was made, they denominated it Carnesart car, or "the free turn of the first deviation." His primitive orthography has become a more expanded one. From these positions the "second turn" was made. They dedicated the territory to Nerf, the god of the sea, and the "Nerf" river, by the guidance of whose wisdom they imagined, they had been enabled to reach the coast.

While much absorbed in watching various appearances of the Irish coast, a sudden remembrance that we should make preparation for leaving our ship. We listened to the natives, and occasionally suspended our observations, and were engaged in the less novel employment of taking our baggage in order for to-morrow's embarkation. Such different applications of our time, however, impeded our inquiries.

On Saturday, the 21<sup>st</sup>, we were desirous to behold as much as we could of the world entirely new to the sight of most men and the passengers, we were on deck at an early hour. The natives, dressed in nature's green, were spread all round the ship, exhibiting panoramas. Our ears had heard of wild mountain scenery. Now our eyes were chiefly feasted with the reality.

The first country has furnished much from the page of the chronicle of the world. It runs along the seaboard about 100 miles. Anciently its bounds extended to Severn, till Olla, a king of the Mercians, expelled the Britons from the plain country to the mountainous regions. In consequence of their being driven to their loved shores, he caused a dike to be made and guarded. A law was proclaimed by herald, that if any Welshman was found over this dike with arms, he should have his hand cut off.

Wales has two principal divisions of North and South. The latter is much more

tion known as Angles. Among the most of the Angles which met the gaze of the beholder, T. H. Morgan has written, "are the abundant mineral productions, are the iron and copper. We bethel may be seen curling up the atmosphere from established sources of their manufacture."

As to the ancient inhabitants of Wales they have been generally represented by the Celts, as a branch of the Celtic, or Goidelic, the Romans called them Cimri, and the Welsh call them Cymry. Prior to the Christian era, the Celts, with the exception of the Albion and also Ireland, were denominated Britons. They were called by the Saxons the Britanni, the Romans in government of England, Wales, and hence their name was given to the territory of the island, which they diffused from the Saxons in custom, language and laws.

With regard to the language of Wales, it is accounted to be a dialect of the Celtic, which is the language of the British. It is to have been spoken through the west of the isle. Bishop Peter divided the Celtic into three general heads, of Gaulish, British, and Welsh. He remarked that from the first, Gaulish is derived the Breton, Breton, Breton, or Bre Breton; under the second, he claimed the last Britons; the Cornish, and Welsh. Under the third, he placed the Bretons, and used on the Isle of Man, and the Welsh of the Highlands of Scotland. The Welsh is supposed to be the most primitive dialect of the world. As Scotland, it seems not to have incorporated words from the Greek and Latin. It is the only language of the Celtic, which is gradually giving place to the English. The productions in it, of great age, are preserved. They were played on the harp, and accomplished with every step of education was expected to be competent.

Of the changes which the Welsh has

100